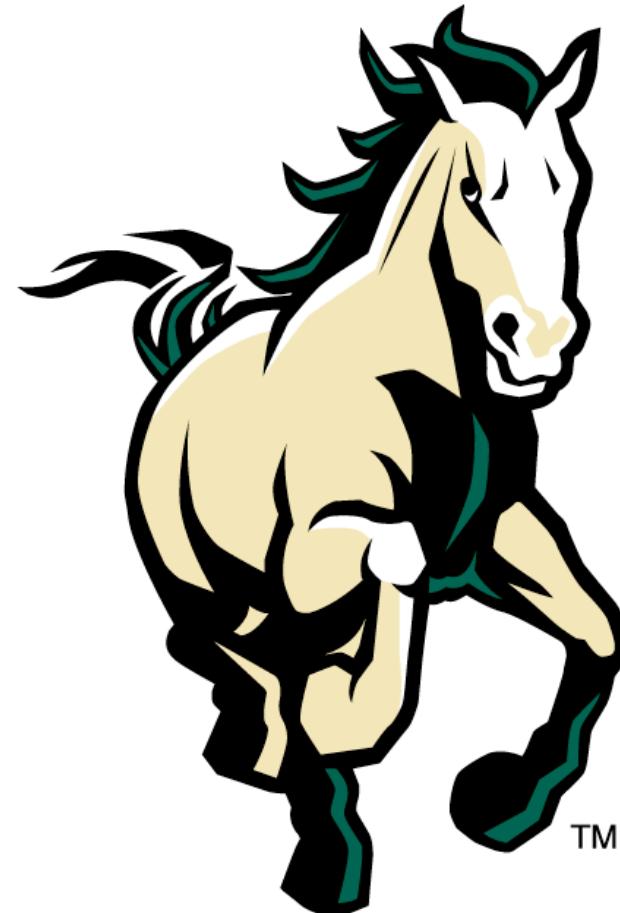


Field localization and mass generation in an alternative 5-dimensional brane model

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Field localization and Nambu-Jona-Lasinio mass generation mechanism in an alternative five-dimensional brane model

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Formally related metrics

Randall-Sundrum model

$$ds^2 = e^{-2k|y|} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu - dy^2$$

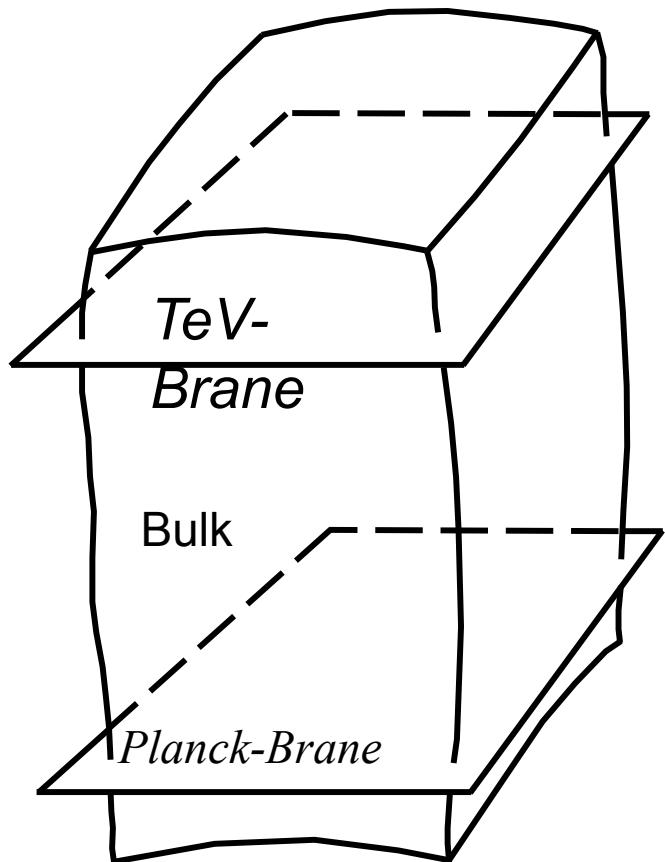
R-S alternate form

$$ds^2 = e^{-2A(z)} \eta_{AB} dx^A dx^B, \quad e^{-A(z)} = \frac{1}{1 - 2k|z|}$$

Warped extra dimension r-metric

$$ds^2 = e^{-2A(r)} (\eta_{\mu\nu} dX^\mu dX^\nu - dr^2)$$

$$A(r) = k|r|$$



Coordinate transformations

$$ds^2 = e^{-2k|y|} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu - dy^2$$

$$ds^2 = e^{-2k|r|} (\eta_{\mu\nu} dX^\mu dX^\nu - dr^2)$$

$$dX^\mu = \frac{e^{-k|y|}}{1 - k|y|} dx^\mu$$

$$e^{-k|r|} = 1 - k|y|$$

$$dX^\mu = A(x^\mu, y) dx^\mu + B(x^\mu, y) dy$$

$$\partial_y A \neq 0$$

$y \rightarrow r$ exact iff $y = \text{constant}$



Foliations

Einstein equations

Randall-Sundrum fine tuned
cosmological constant $T_{55}=0$

$$\eta_{\mu\nu} e^{-2k|y|} \left(6k^2 + \lambda_{[y]} \right) - 6k\eta_{\mu\nu} \delta(y) = \kappa^2 T_{\mu\nu}$$
$$- \left(6k^2 + \lambda_{[y]} \right) = \kappa^2 T_{55}$$

r-metric and $\lambda=0$

$$\eta_{\mu\nu} \left(3k^2 + e^{-2k|r|} \lambda_{[r]} \right) - 6k\eta_{\mu\nu} \delta(r) = \kappa^2 T_{\mu\nu}$$
$$-6k^2 - e^{-2k|r|} \lambda_{[r]} = \kappa^2 T_{55}$$

Bulk energy-momentum source

Energy-momentum $T_{AB}^\phi = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{5D}}{\partial \phi^{,A}} \phi_{,B} - g_{AB} \mathcal{L}_{5D}$

Bulk $T_{\mu\nu}^{bulk} = \eta_{\mu\nu} 3 \frac{k^2}{\kappa^2} {}_{\mu\nu}$ $\rightarrow T_{AB}^{bulk} = \frac{3k^2}{\kappa^2} diag[1, -1, -1, -1, -2]$

$$T_{55}^{bulk} = -6 \frac{k^2}{\kappa^2}$$

Scalar field lagrangian $\mathcal{L}_{5D}^* = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_A \phi) (\partial^A \phi) - V(\phi)$

This is not possible!

Bulk source ghost scalar field

Ghost field

$$\mathcal{L}_{5D} = -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_A \phi)(\partial^A \phi) - V(\phi)$$

Source scalar field $\phi = \sqrt{3} \frac{k}{\kappa} r$

Self-interaction $V(\phi) = \frac{9k^2}{2\kappa^2} e^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\kappa\phi}$

Energy-momentum $T_{AB}^{bulk} = \frac{3k^2}{\kappa^2} diag[1, -1, -1, -1, -2]$



Ghost peppers

Localization of particles

Wick rotated propagator

$$\int Dx e^{-S} \rightarrow S = \text{finite}$$

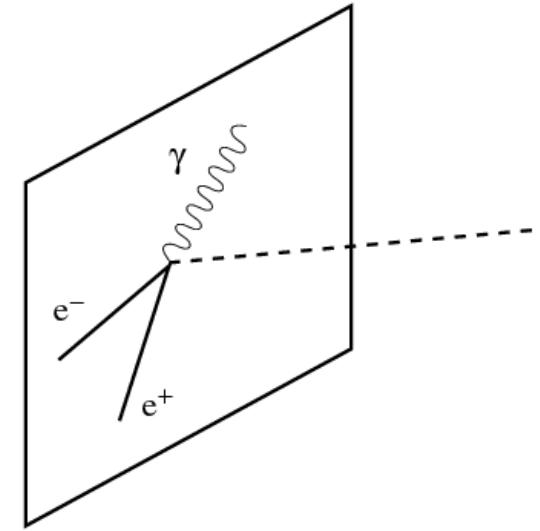
Spin dependent confinement

Spin "RS model" *r-metric*

$$\begin{array}{lll} 0 & -2k & -2k \rightarrow 2m < \sqrt{5}k \\ & & +2k \rightarrow 2m < 3k \end{array}$$

$$1 \qquad \textit{none} \qquad -2k$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \qquad +2k \qquad \textit{none}$$

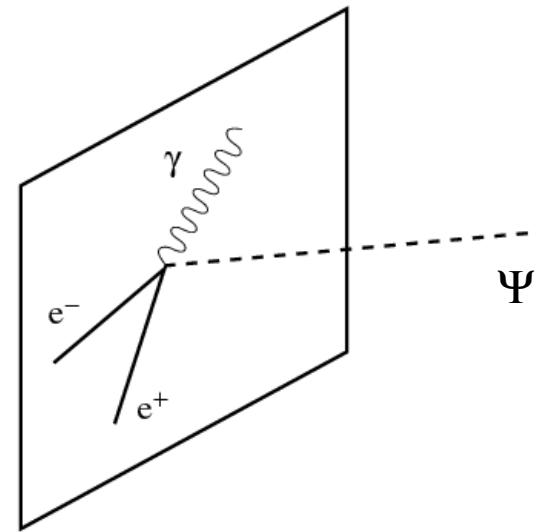


Spinor field and r-metric

Action $S_\psi = \int d^5x \sqrt{g} \bar{\Psi} i\Gamma^M D_M \Psi$

Separated 5D spinor

$$\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_R(x_\mu) p_R(r) \\ \psi_L(x_\mu) p_L(r) \end{pmatrix}$$



Stationary solution

$$p_R = c e^{(2k-m)r}, \quad p_L = d e^{(2k+m)r}$$

Action for spinor field

Two kinetic terms

$$c^2 \int_0^\infty dr e^{-2mr} \int d^4x \bar{\psi}_R i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi_R \rightarrow \text{finite}$$

$$d^2 \int_0^\infty dr e^{2mr} \int d^4x \bar{\psi}_L i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi_L \rightarrow \infty$$

Gamma five terms

$$cd \int_0^\infty dr \int d^4x (\psi_L^\dagger \psi_R + \psi_R^\dagger \psi_L) \rightarrow \infty$$

Other mechanisms for localization?

Vector fields and r-metric

Action

$$S_A = -\frac{1}{4} \int d^5x \sqrt{g} g^{MN} g^{RS} (\partial_M A_N - \partial_N A_M)(\partial_R A_S - \partial_S A_R)$$

Ansatz

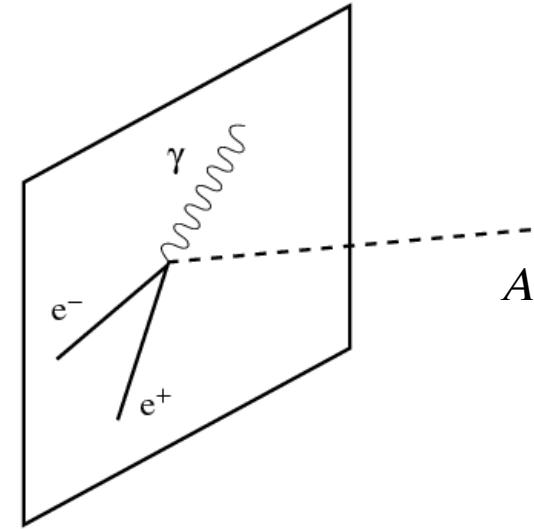
$$\begin{aligned} A_r &= \text{constant} \\ A_\mu(x^M) &= a_\mu(x^\nu) c(r) \end{aligned}$$

Stationary solutions

$$c(r) = c_1, \quad c(r) = c_1 e^{k|r|}$$

Localized

$$S_A = -\frac{c^2}{4} \int_0^\infty dr e^{-kr} \int dx^4 (\partial^\mu a_\mu - \partial^\nu a_\nu)(\partial^\sigma a_\sigma - \partial^\rho a_\rho)$$

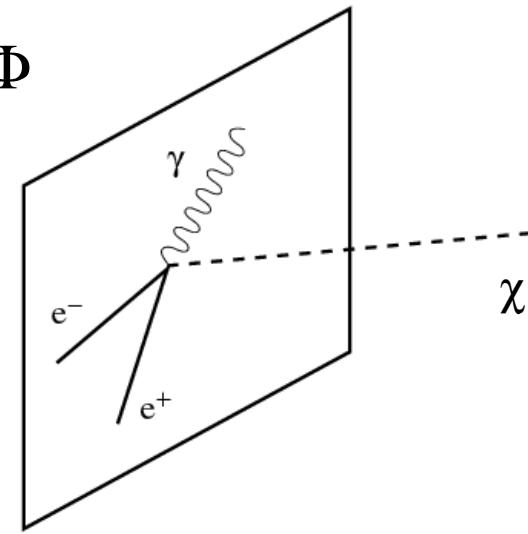


Scalar field and r-metric

Action $S_\Phi = \int d^5x \sqrt{g} g^{MN} \partial_M \Phi^* \partial_N \Phi$

Separation $\Phi = \varphi(X^\mu) \chi(r)$

Stationary solution



$$\chi(r) = ce^{\frac{3}{2}kr} e^{-\frac{1}{2}r\sqrt{9k^2-4m^2}} + de^{\frac{3}{2}kr} e^{\frac{1}{2}r\sqrt{9k^2-4m^2}}$$

Zero mass $\chi(r) = c + de^{3kr}$

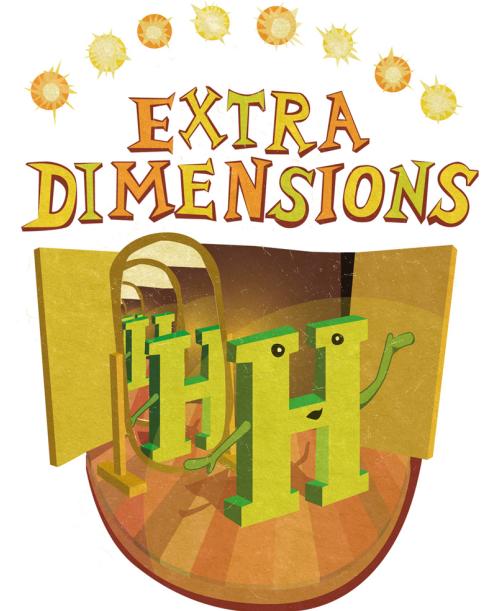
Mass dependent localization

$$S_\Phi = N(g^{\mu\nu}) \int d^4x \partial_\mu \varphi \partial_\nu \varphi + M^2 \int d^4x \varphi^2$$

$$N = \int_0^\infty dr \sqrt{g} \chi^2 g^{\mu\nu} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 3|k| > 2m \\ \infty & \text{if } 3|k| < 2m \end{cases}$$

Bulk mass

$$M^2 = \int_0^\infty dr \sqrt{g} g^{rr} \partial_r \chi^* \partial_r \chi = \begin{cases} M(m, k) & \text{if } \sqrt{5}|k| > 2m \\ \infty & \text{if } \sqrt{5}|k| < 2m \end{cases}$$



Nambu Jona-Lasinio mass

On the brane

$$\partial^\nu \partial_\nu \varphi = -m^2 \varphi$$

$$k\sqrt{\frac{11+\sqrt{13}}{8}}$$

Brane and bulk equal

$$M^2(m, k) = m^2$$

$$k\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

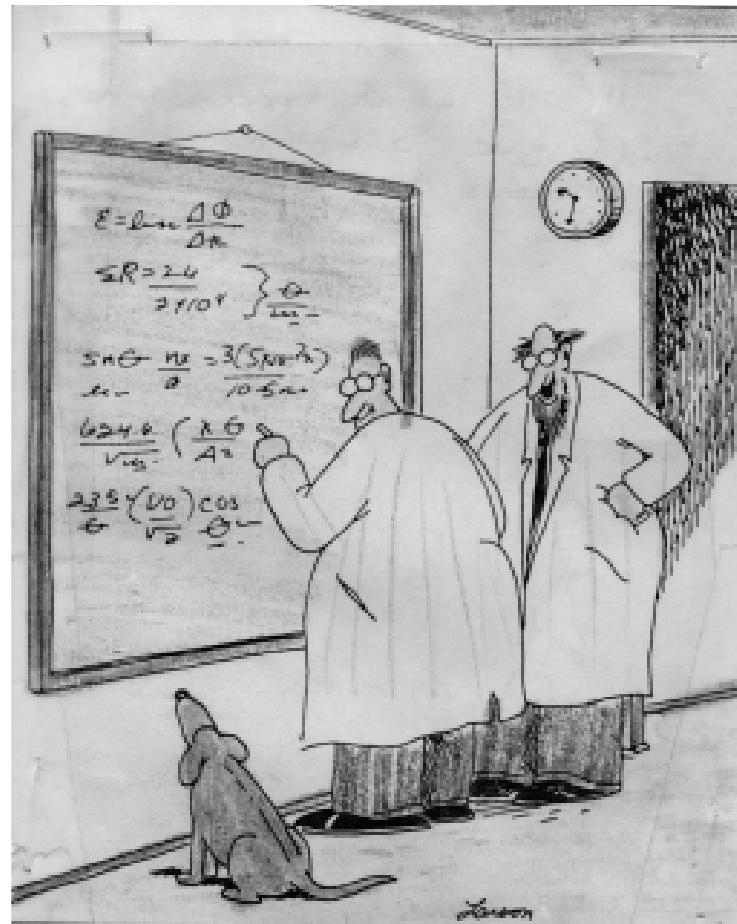
NJL type mass (-2k)

$$k\sqrt{\frac{11-\sqrt{13}}{8}}$$

$$m^2 = k^2 \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{13}}{8}, \quad m^2 < \frac{5}{4} k^2$$

Mass

Questions?



"Ohhhhhh... Look at that, Schuster... Dogs are so cute when they try to comprehend quantum mechanics."